Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1806. [No. 1523.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, will be Sold, at the Vendue-Store, corner of Prince and Water-streets;

A Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

February 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Rossel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Prince-str't just finished, and very convenient for a small family, with an excellent corner Lot, opposite Messrs. Korn & Wisemiller's. For terms apply to JAMES M'GUIRE.

Also,

16 Lots of different sizes on Prince and Fayette streets, *For Sale, or Rent on ground rent forever.* Apply as above.

February 5. d2w

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, by ROBERT GRAY, *Book seller,*

An Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. 6t eo

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street, in the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patten*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

JUST RECEIVED,

By Capt. PALMER, *from* NORFOLK,

20 frails broad Figs
10 barrels China Oranges
Fresh Lisbon Lemons, in boxes,

For Sale, by

Matthew Eakin;

Who has on hand,

A general assortment of Confectionary as usual.

February 4. eo6t

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of elegant, well matched and well broke, young CARRIAGE HORSES, equal to any on the continent. Also some handsome SADDLE HORSES. Apply at the Indian Queen Tavern, to

John Hodgskins.

February 7. 6t

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Bafiat, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

THIS DAY LANDING,

From Schooner DOVE, *Captain* THOMAS, *from* PORTLAND,

And for Sale, by

Lawrason and Fowle,

1 pipe,
8 half pipes,
4 quarter casks,
} MADONIA WINE, entitled to DEBENTURE.

30 barrels New England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes smoaked Herrings,
60 tons Plaister Paris.

February 1. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at ten o'clock, will be Sold, for cash, at the house of *William Oxley*, on Wilkes street,

A VARIETY OF

Handsome and useful Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

Philip G. Marsteller.

February 11. 6t

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held, at the Library, on Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen. *Librarian.*

February 4 co & 10e

SHINGLING SLATE.

240 boxes best quality SHINGLING SLATE,

1 CABLE 120 fathom, and 1 ANCHOR—for sale, on the subscribers' wharf.

Rickets, Newton & Co.

February 8. d2w

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and
N. E. Rum,
} In hhds. &c.

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and
Teneriffe
} WINES.

40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tenneffee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Hyson-skin, and
Bohea
} TEAS, Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

A TAN-YARD at *Occoquan.*

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next,

An undivided half interest in a valuable TAN-YARD and STOCK, the whole of which is supposed to be about five hundred Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel of finished Side Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, and Boot Legs. The yard contains sixteen vats, six handlers, two limes, two bates, and a pool; a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set of shop and yard tools, and is supplied, with a constant stream of water convenient at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock, together with a large two story dwelling house in an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen underneath, provided such an addition would be more accommodating to purchasers. This yard is situated in an excellent neighbourhood for getting bark and hides, and being near the limits of the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, and on the road from Alexandria and this place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and the upper country, is an excellent place for the sale of leather. The above property is sold in consequence of the death of *Robert Lindsay*, one of the former proprietors. Also, will be sold, at the same time, the individual property of *Robert Lindsay.*

☞ All persons having claims against the firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

George W. Lindsay,
Surviving Partner,

OR TO

Braddock Richmond,
Administrators of ROBERT LINDSAY, *dec'd.*

Occoquan, Feb. 11. eo10t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bussellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
} WINES.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to James Monroe, esq. dated 5th January, 1804, relative to impressments.

We consider a neutral flag, on the high seas, as a safeguard to those sailing under it. Great Britain on the contrary, asserts a right to search for, and seize her own subjects; and under that cover, as cannot but happen, are often seized and taken off, citizens of the United States, and citizens or subjects of other neutral countries, navigating the high seas, under the protection of the American flag.

Were the right of Great Britain, in this case not denied, the abuses flowing from it would justify the United States in claiming and expecting a discontinuance of its exercise. But the right is denied, and on the best grounds.

Although Great Britain has not yet adopted, in the same latitude with most other nations, the immunities of a neutral flag, she will not deny the general freedom of the high seas, and of neutral vessels navigating them, with such exceptions only as are annexed to it by the law of nations. She must produce then such an exception in the law of nations, in favor of the right she contends for. But in what written and received authority will she find it? In what usuage except her own, will it be found? She will find in both, that a neutral vessel does not protect certain objects denominated contraband of war, including enemies serving in the war, nor articles going into a blockaded port, nor, as she has maintained, and as we have not contested, enemies property of any kind. But no where will she find an exception to this freedom of the seas, and of neutral flags, which justifies the taking away of any person, not an enemy, in military service, found on board a neutral vessel.

If treaties, British as well as others, are to be consulted on this subject, it will equally appear, that no countenanae to the practice can be found in them. Whilst they admit a contraband of war, by enumerating its articles, and the effect of a real blockade by defining it, in no instance do they affirm or imply a right in any sovereign to enforce his claims to the allegiance of his subjects, on board neutral vessels on the high seas. On the contrary, whenever a belligerent claim against persons on board a neutral vessel, is referred to in treaties, enemies in military service alone are excepted from the general immunity of persons in that situation; and this exception confirms the immunity of those who are not included in it.

It is not then from the law or the usage of nations, nor from the tenor of treaties, that any sanction can be derived for the practices in question. And surely it will not be pretended that the sovereignty of any nation extends, in any case whatever beyond its own dominions, and its own vessels on the high seas. Such doctrine would give just claim to all nations, and more than any thing would countenance the imputation of aspiring to an universal empire of the seas. It would be the less admissible too, as it would be applicable to times of peace, as well as to times of war, and to property as well as to persons. If the law of allegiance, which is a municipal law, be in force at all on the high seas, on board foreign vessels, it must be so at all times, where as it is within its acknowledged sphere. If the reason alledged for it be good in time of war, namely, that the sovereign has then a right to the service of all his subjects, it must be good at all times, because at all times he has the same right to their service. War is not the only occasion for which he may want their services, nor is external danger the only danger against which their services may be required for his security. Again; if the authority of a municipal law can operate on persons in foreign vessels on the high seas, because within the dominion of their sovereign they would be subject to that law, and are violating that law by being in that situation, how reject the inference that the authority of a municipal law may equally be enforced, on board foreign vessels, on the high seas, against articles of property exported in violation of such a law, or belonging to the country from which it was exported? And thus every commercial regulation, in time of peace too, as well as of war, would be made obligatory on foreigners and their vessels, not only whilst within the dominion of the sovereigns making the regulation, but in every sea, and at every distance where an armed vessel might meet with them.

Another inference deserves attention. If the subjects of one sovereign may be taken by force from the vessels of another, on the high seas, the right of taking them when found, implies the right of searching for them; a vexation of commerce, especially in time of peace, which has not yet been attempted, and which for that as well as other reasons, may be regarded as contradicting the principle from which it would flow.

Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, it is peculiarly indefensible; because it deprives the dearest rights of persons of a regular trial, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas, is entitled; and leaves their destiny to the will of an officer, sometimes cruel, often ignorant, and generally interested by his want of mariners, in his own decisions. Whenever property found in a neutral vessel, is supposed to be liable on any grounds to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages, for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, & thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into immediate execution, by forcing every individual he may choose, into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest dangers? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding. And what is the pretext for it? It is that the similarity of language and of features between American citizens and British subjects are such as not easily to be distinguished; and that without this arbitrary and summary authority to make the distinction, British subjects would escape, under the name of American citizens, from the duty which they owe to their sovereign. Is then the difficulty of distinguishing a mariner of one country from the mariner of the other, and the importance of his services, a good plea for referring the question whether he belongs to the one or to the other, to an arbitrary decision on the spot, by an interested and unresponsible officer? In all other cases, the difficulty and the importance of questions are considered as reasons for requiring greater care and formality in investigating them, and greater security for a right decision on them. To say that precautions of this sort are incompatible with the object, is to admit that the object is unjustifiable; since the only means by which it can be pursued are such as cannot be justified.

The evil takes a deeper die when viewed in its practice as well as its principles. Were it allowable that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should lie on the British side. This obvious and just rule is, however, reversed; and every seaman on board, though going from an American port, and sailing under the American flag, and sometimes even speaking an idiom proving him not to be a British subject, is presumed to be such, unless proved to be an American citizen. It may safely be affirmed that this is an outrage and indignity which has no precedent, and which Great Britain would be among the last nations in the world to suffer, if offered to her own subjects and her own flag. Nor is it always against the right presumption alone, which is in favor of the citizenship corresponding with the flag, that the violence is committed — Not untreqently it takes place in defiance of the most positive proof, certified in due form by an American officer. Let it not be said, that in granting to American seamen this protection for their rights as such, the point is yielded, that the proof lies on the American side, and that the want of it in the prescribed form justifies the inference that the seaman is not of American allegiance. It is distinctly to be understood, that the certificate usually called a protection to American seamen, is not meant to protect them under their own, or even any other neutral flag on the high seas. We can never admit, that in such a situation, any other protection is required for them, than the neutral flag itself on the high seas. The document is given to prove their real character, in situations to which neither the law of nations, nor the law of their own country, are applicable; in other words, to protect them within the jurisdiction of the British laws, and to secure to them, within every other jurisdiction, the rights and immunities due to them. If in the course of their navigation even on the high seas, the document should have the effect of repelling wrongs of any sort, it is an incidental advantage only, of which they avail themselves, and is by no means to be misconstrued into a right to exact such a proof, or to make any disadvantageous interference from the want of it.

Were it even admitted that certificates for protection might be justly required in time of war from American seamen, they could only be required in cases where the lapse of time from its commencement, had given an opportunity to the American seamen to provide themselves with such a document. Yet it is certain that in a variety of instances, seamen have been impressed from American vessels, on the plea that they had not this proof of citizenship, when the dates and places of the impressments demonstrated the impossibility of the knowing in time to provide the proof that a state of war had rendered it necessary.

Whether therefore we consult the law of nations, the tenor of treaties, or dictates of reason and justice, no warant, no pretext, can be found for the British practice of making impressments from AMERICAN vessels on the high seas.

Great Britain has the less to say in excuse for this practice, as it is in direct contradiction to the principles on which she proceeds in other cases. Whilst she claims and seizes on the high seas, her own subjects voluntarily serving in American vessels, she has constantly given when she could give, as a reason for not discharging them from her service American citizens, that they had voluntarily engaged in it. Nay more whilst she impresses her own subjects, from the American service, although they have been settled and married, and even naturalized in the U. States, she constantly refuses to release from her's American citizens impressed into it, whenever she can give for a reason that they were either settled or married within her dominions. Thus when the voluntary consent of the individual favors her pretentions, she pleads the validity of that consent.

When the voluntary consent of the individual stands in the way of her pretensions, it goes for nothing! When marriage or residence can be pleaded in her favor, she avails herself of the plea. When marriage and residence, and even naturalization are against her no respect whatever is paid to either! she takes by force her own subjects voluntarily serving in American vessels. She keeps by force American citizens voluntarily serving in hers. More flagrant inconsistencies cannot be imagined.

Notwithstanding the powerful motives which ought to be felt by the British government to relinquish a practice which exposes her to so many reproaches, it is foreseen that objections of different sorts will be pressed on you. You will be told first of the great number of British seamen in the American trade, and of the necessity for their services in time of war and danger. Secondly of the right and the prejudice of the British nation, with respect to what are called the *British* or narrow seas, where its domain would be abandoned by the general stipulation required. — Thirdly, of the use which would be made of such a sanctuary as that of American vessels, for desertions, and traiterous communications to her enemies, especially across the channel to France.

1st. With respect to the British seamen serving in our trade, it may be remarked, first, that the number though considerable, is probably less than may be supposed. — Secondly, that what is wrong in itself cannot be made right by considerations of expediency or advantage. Thirdly, that it is proved by the fact, that the number of real British subjects gained by the practice in question, is of inconsiderable importance even in the scale of advantage. The annexed report to Congress on the subject of impressments, with the addition of such cases as may be in the hands of Mr. Erving, will verify the remark in its application to the present war. The statement made by his predecessor during the last war, and which is also annexed, is in the same view still more conclusive. The statement comprehends not only all the applications made by him in the first instance, for the liberation of impressed seamen, between the month of June 1797, and September, 1801, but many also which had been made previous to his agency, by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. King, and which it was necessary for him to renew. These applications therefore may fairly be considered as embracing the greater part of the period of the war; and as applications are known to be prettry indiscriminately made they may be considered as embracing, if not the whole, the far greater part of the impressments, those of British subjects as well as others. Yet the result exhibits 2 059 cases only, and of this number 202 seamen only, detained as being British subjects, which is less than 1 20 of the number impressed, and 1,142 discharged or ordered to be so, as not being British subjects, which is more than half of the whole number, leaving 805 for further proof, with the strongest presumption that the greater part, if not the whole, were Americans or other Aliens, whose proof of citizenship had been lost or destroyed, or whose situation would account for the difficulties and delays in producing. So that it is certain, that for all the British seamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number who were not so were the victims; it is highly probable that for every British seaman so gained, a number of others, not less than 10 for one, must have been the victims, and it is even possible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of 20 to one.

It cannot therefore be doubted, that the acquisition of British seamen by these impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans ignorantly or wilfully mistaken for British subjects, in the jealousy and ill-will excited among all maratime nations by an adherence to such a practice, and in the particular provocation to measures of redress on the part of the United States not less disagreeable to them, than embarrassing to Great Britain, and which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both. The copy of a bill brought into congress under the influence of violations comitted on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. — Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than can yet be said. As there is every reason to believe that it has been proposed with reluctance, it will probably not be pursued into effect, if any hope can be supported of a remedy, by an amicable arrangement between the two nations.

There is a further consideration which ought to have weight in this question. — Although the British seamen employed in carrying on American commerce, be in some respects lost to their own nation, yet such is the intimate and extensive connexion of this commerce, direct and circuitous, with the commerce, the manufactures, revenue, and the general resources of the British nation, that in other respects its mariners, on board American vessels, may truly be said to be rendering it the most valuable services. It would not be extravagant to make it a question, whether G. Britain would not suffer more by withdrawing her seamen from the merchant vessels of the U States than her enemies would suffer from the addition of them to the crews of her ships of war and cruizers.

Should any difficulty be started concerning seamen born within the British dominions, and naturalized by the U. States since the treaty of 1783, you may remove it by observing: First, that very few, if any such naturalizations can take place, the law here requiring a preparatory residence of five years, with notice of the intention to become a citizen entered of record two years before the last necessary formality, besides a regular proof of good moral character, conditions little likely to be complied with by ordinary sea-faring persons. Secondly, that a discontinuance of impressments on the high seas will preclude an actual collision between the interfering claims. Within the jurisdiction of each nation, and in their respective vessels on the high seas, each will enforce the allegiance which it claims. In other situations the individuals doubly claimed, will be within a jurisdiction independent of both nations.

Secondly, The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so obsolete and so indefensible, that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not actually frustrated an arrangement settled by Mr. King with the British ministry on the subject of impressments from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment when the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of the "narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by lord St. Vincent; and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negociation was abandoned.

The objection in itself has certainly not the slightest foundation. — The time has been indeed when England not only claimed, but exercised pretentions scarcely inferior to full sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British Isles, and even as far as cape Finistere to the south, and Van Staten, in Norway to the north.

It was a time however, when reason had little share in determining the law, and the intercourse of nations; when power alone decided questions of right, and when the ignorance and want of concert among other maratime countries facilitated such an usurpation.

The progress of civilization and information has produced a change in all those respects, and no principle in the code of public law is at present better established, than the common freedom of the seas beyond a very limited distance from the territories washed by them. This distance is not indeed fixed without absolute precision. It is varied in a small degree by written authorities, and perhaps it may be reasonably varied in some degree by local peculiarities. But the greatest distance which would now be listened to any where, would make a small proportion of the narrowest part of the narrowest seas in question.

What are, in fact, the prerogatives claimed and exercised by Great Britain, over these seas? If they were really and substantially a part of her domain, her authority would be the same there as within her other domain. Foreign vessels would be subject to all the laws and regulations framed for them, as much as if they were within the harbors or rivers of the country. Nothing of this sort is pretended. Nothing of this sort would be tolerated. The only instances in which these seas are distinguished from other seas, or in which Great Britain enjoys within them, any distinction over other nations, are first, the compliment paid by other flags to hers. 2dly, the extension of her territorial jurisdiction in certain cases to the distance of 4 leagues from the coast. This first is a relic of ancient usurpation, which has thus long escaped the correction, which modern and more enlightened times have applied to other usurpations. The prerogative has been often contested, however, even at the expence of bloody wars, and is still borne with ill will and impatience by her neighbors. At the late treaty of peace at Amiens, the abolition of it was repeatedly and strongly pressed by France; and it is not improbable that at no remote day it will follow the fate of the title of "King of France," so long worn by the British monarchs, and at length so properly sacrificed to the lessons of a magnanimous wisdom. So far as this homage to the British flag has any foundation at present, it rests merely on long usage and long acquiescence, which are construed, as in a few other cases of maritime claims, into the effect of a general though tacit convention. The second instance is the extension of the territorial jurisdiction to four leagues from the shore. This too, as far as the distance may exceed that which is generally allowed, rests on a like foundation, strengthened, perhaps, by the additional facility of smuggling, and the peculiar interest which Great Britain has in preventing a practice affecting so deeply her whole system of revenue, commerce and manufactures: whilst the limitation itself to 4 leagues, necessarily implies that beyond that distance no territorial jurisdiction is assumed.

But whatever may be the origin or the value of these prerogatives over foreign flags in one case, and within a limited portion of these seas in another, it is obvious that neither of them will be violated by the exemption of American vessels from impressments, which are no wise connected with either; having never been made on the pretext either of withholding the wonted homage to the British flag, or of smuggling in defiance of British laws.

This extension of the British law to 4 leagues from the shore, is inferred from an act of parliament passed in the year 1736 (9 G 2. c. 35.) the terms of which comprehend all vessels foreign as well as British. It is possible however, that the former are constructively excepted. Should your enquiries ascertain this to be the case, you will find yourself on better ground than the concession here made.

With respect to the compliment paid to the British flag, it is also possible that more is here conceded than you may find to be necessary.—— After the peace of 1783, this compliment was peremptorily withheld by France, in spite of the remonstrances of Great Britain; and it remains for your inquiry, whether it did not continue to be referred, notwithstanding the failure at Amiens to obtain from Great Britain a formal renunciation of the claim.

From every view of the subject it is reasonable to expect that the exception of the narrow seas, from the stipulation against impressments, will not be inflexibly maintained. Should it be so, your negociation will be at an end. The truth is, that so great a proportion of our trade direct and circuitous, passes through these channels, and such is its peculiar exposure in them to the wrong practised, that with such exception any remedy would be very partial. And we can never consent to purchase a partial remedy, by confirming a general evil, and by subjecting ourselves to our own reproaches, as well as to those of other nations.

Third. It appears, as well by a letter from Mr. Thornton, in answer to one from me, of both which copies are enclosed, as from conversations with Mr. Merry, that the facility which would be given, particularly in the British channel, by the immunity claimed for American vessels, to the escape of traitors, and the desertion of others whose services in time of war may be particularly important to an enemy, forms one of the pleas for the British practice of examining American crews, and will be one of the objections to a formal relinquishment of it.

This plea, like all others, admits a solid and satisfactory reply. In the first place, if it could prevail at all against the neutral claim, it would authorize the seizure of the persons described only, and in vessels bound to a hostile country only; whereas the practice of impressing is applied to persons, few or any of whom are alledged to be of either description, and to vessels whithersoever bound, even to Great Britain herself. In the next place, it is not only a preference of a smaller object on one side, to a greater object on the other; but a sacrifice of right on one side to expediency on the other.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Captain Selby who arrived here yesterday from Guadaloupe, was boarded on the 18th January, in lat 19 20, long. 63 20, by a French frigate belonging to a fleet of men of war, of four sail of the line, probably the Rochefort squadron, then in sight and standing to the westward. The captain of the frigate inquired of captain S. whether he met with any men of war on his passage —Captain S. could not learn the names of any of the ships, nor where they were bound.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.

Arrived—ship Commerce, captain J. Adams, 35 days from St. Ubes. Mr. Adams brings dispatches to government from Mr. *Bowdoin*, our minister at Madrid, which were put on board about the 30th December. The report at Lisbon and St. Ubes, was, that a recent engagement had taken place along the whole French line, which continued with little intermission for eight days, when a French reinforcement to Bonaparte's army decided the fate of the day, by giving him a complete victory. Forty thousand Russians laid down their arms and were sent home on parole, and twenty thousand which attempted to force their retreat, were cut to pieces. An armistice was the immediate consequence. Such says Mr. Adams was the report at Lisbon on the last of Dec.

After the events which have occurred, there is nothing to render this action improbable, except the broken state of the Russian and Austrian armies. But as their situation may not have been altogether so desperate as represented in the Bulletins, as they may have been reinforced by the whole of the Russian auxiliaries under Michelson, who were on their march towards the seat of war, and as Bonaparte had previously wished a general engagement which had been declined, it is not unlikely that he was indulged by his opponents after they had concentrated all their forces, staking all their hopes on one last and desperate effort.

No printed or written advices of a political nature, except the dispatches to government, have been received by the above arrival —*Federal Gazette.*

Arrived ship Commerce, Adams, 35 days from St. Ubes.

The schooner Adherbal, has arrived in the Mississippi.

Arrived schooner Montserrat, Davis, 23 days from St. Jago. Left there, bark America, Veacock; schooner Two Friends, Lucet; William and Samuel, Mary, Betsey, Tuttle, Messenger, ——, all of Philadelphia; ship John, Chalkley, and schooner Two Brothers, Griffin, of do. just arrived; brig Two Brothers, Chase, and schooner Harmony, Gold, of Baltimore; schooner General, Pinckney, of Alexandria; John, Donaldson, Wilmington, [Del.] The schooner Hamlet, Christie, of New York, had sailed for Kingston, (Jam.) Previous to sailing, accounts were received that a British sloop of war had sunk the noted privateer Regulator, and cut out another from a small port to the westward of St. Jago. 27th, in lat. 24, long. 73, 30, spoke brig Neptune, Clapp, of New York, from Crooked Island, bound to New London. February 6, Cape Hatteras, bearing N. N. E. spoke a brig from Havanna, for New York, out 12 days. 8th, spoke a schooner from Charleston, to New York. The famous privateer Superb, had sailed on a cruize, report said to cut out some American vessels at Arquin, south side of St. Domingo, which they had intelligence of. The Little Regulator, (formerly the Severn of Baltimore) Love, master, was to sail on a cruize in a few days.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Yesterday Mr. Smilie, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution for RETROCEDING the District of Columbia to the states of Virginia and Maryland. After the luminous and full discussion of this subject the last session, this futile and unjustifiable attempt to continue the injury the district has already sustained by the repetition of motions and resolutions to this effect, will, we trust, meet the immediate and complete repulse such nefarious propositions demand; and we also hope that a proper value will be put on the character of the talkative trifler who introduced the resolution. The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Thompson yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for erecting a bridge across the Potomac below George town. The bill was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Friday next.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday Mr. Adams gave notice that he should this day move for leave to introduce a bill "*prohibiting the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by foreign ministers resident in this country.*"

Prices at Cadiz, December 11.

Flour,		10 dollars.
Wheat, Indian Corn,	}	no demand whatever.
Lard per lb.		35 a 38 cents.
Rice per cwt.		9 dollars.
Bees Wax do.		65 a 70 do.
Pease, do.		5 1 2 do.
Beans, do.		a 6 1-2 do.
Staves per M.		160 a 165 do.
Fish per cwt.		9 do.
Beef per bbl.	(dull)	13 do.
Pork do.	(in demand)	21 do.
Tobacco per cwt.	(calm)	11 do.
Caraccas cocoa per 110 lbs.	(with the appearance of rising)	56 do.

Exchange on London, 58 1-8 a 54 1-2 per dollar.

Translated for the Baltimore American.

DECREE OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

JAQUES, by the Grace of God and the constitutional law of the states, first emperor of Hayti, and supreme head of the army.

CONSIDERING, that the government wishing to maintain the good will and preserve the relations contracted with neutral nations, has hitherto treated for all cargoes of whatever nature or quality, brought in neutral vessels; and this even at times when the articles imported were neither suitable to the government or to the individual to whom they were consigned;

Considering that where a reciprocity of advantages do not exist, that no society can be formed;

And considering, in fine, that it is expedient that the inhabitants of Hayti should equally participate in the sales which the avarice of speculators, or the policy of his enemies would refuse him;

DECREES.

Article I. When an owner, captain or supercargo of a neutral vessel arrives at any port of Hayti, the merchant to whom the vessel comes consigned, or the government when it treats directly with such owner, &c. shall procure a return cargo, consisting of coffee, cotton, indigo and cocoa.

Article II. When the merchant to whom the disposal of the cargo is entrusted, cannot procure, in the quarter in which he resides, all or any of the articles mentioned in the preceding article, he may then load the vessel with such articles as may be obtained; provided, however, that coffee does not constitute more than one third.

Article III. The aforesaid owners, captains or supercargoes shall by no means be empowered to refuse cargoes so offered; provided they have received their third of coffee.

Article IV. The present decree to be read, published and posted up wherever requisite, and its execution entrusted to the special care of the minister of finance, upon the responsibility of the administrators of divisions.

Done at our imperial palace of Dessalines, the 10th January, 1806, year the third of our independence and of our reign the first.

DESSALINES.

By the emperor,

JUSTE CHANLATTE, sec'ry gen.

(Omitted yesterday for want of room.)

Lecchi, general of division, &c. to his excellency the minister of war.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

LEGNARO, Nov. 25, 1805.

I hasten to inform your excellency that a corps of the enemy's troops commanded by Prince Rohan, shewed itself near Bassano—The general in chief set off for Stra with the reserve composed of a Polish corps commanded by general Peyri, a regiment of French cavalry and a regiment of French infantry, a battallion commanded by general Regnier and four pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of battallion, Mille, and escorted by the 5th regiment of Italian infantry. General Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Piombino, where by this means, he cut off the road to Mestre, from the Austrians, who were endeavoring to get in to Venice. At day break yesterday, the 24th he was attacked, and in spight of a vigorous resistance, was three times compelled to fall back.

The corps of Polish infantry which was at Campo Pietro with the general in chief, set out before day for Castle Franco, with the general in chief in person; who, when about half way perceived the division of Regnier to be retreating, ordered colonel Grabinski, to attack the enemy in flank. The attack was immediately made with the greatest vigor, and the enemy was obliged to retire to Castle Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners, (among whom were a colonel and a major) and 3 pieces of cannon.

General Regnier taking advantage of this manœuvre of the general in chief, attacked them again in person, and made 2000 prisoners. The rest of the enemy's column retreated to Villa Franca, where 3000 Austrians, who were hemmed in by the regiment of Polish infantry, laid down their arms to Col. Grabinski, and a corps of 300 cuirassiers surrendered to lieutenant colonel Chopinski.

8000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, 6 colors and one standard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is Prince Rohan, general commandant, 3 cols. 6 majors, and 3 lieutenants. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 cols. 4 lieut. colonels and 4 majors. The wounded about 600

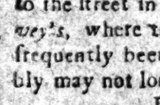
BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

Persons disposed to Subscribe to the BIRTH NIGHT BALL, are requested to meet *this Evening*, at GADSBY'S, for the purpose of choosing *Managers*.

February 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

To MORROW, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Hunter's ship-yard,



The HULL of the BRIG *Enterprize.*

Terms to be made known at the place of sale. JAMES PATTON.

February 13.

MARINE STOCK.

One hundred shares of Stock, in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, for Sale, on liberal terms, if early application be made to

Mordecai Miller.

February 13. d

CAUTION!

WHEREAS I have good reason to believe, that some persons have been dealing with the Scavengers for street manure; such practices, whilst the superintendance over both it, and them, is with me, shall not (if in my power to prevent it) be permitted: Therefore, it is hereby declared, that in future every or any person, discovered, who may in any manner bargain or deal with those people for that article, will subject me to the disagreeable task of prosecution, which may be unpleasant in the result to both of us.

I have further to caution all those persons who are in the habit of collecting and taking away manure from the streets, without previously contracting for it, that if they persevere in it, the same consequences may possibly ensue to them.

Particular attention will in future be given, to the street in the neighborhood of *Davey Davey's*, where too many liberties of the kind have frequently been taken; and if repeated, probably may not longer pass with impunity.

John Mandeville, *S. P.*

February 13. d3t

District of Columbia, *to wit:*

WHEREAS *John Reynolds* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed:——*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said JOHN REYNOLDS, that on Saturday the 15th instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN REYNOLDS and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of January, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Feb. 13. dat

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from SAMUEL POSTON to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the 25th day of March next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying upon the north river of Cacapehon, in the county of Hampshire, containing 431 acres. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the day.

James Keith.

February 12. law6w

Dearborn's *Patent Balance*,

For weighing with eaſe, diſpatch and preciſion, at half the coſt, and uſed with half the labor of ſcales and weights—all ſizes—for ſale, by

JOHN G. LADD.

February 7. d

Fairfax County, to wit:

JANUARY COURT, 1806.

THE perſons appointed to view the Public Buildings and report to the court the repairs in their opinion wanting to the ſame, and whether in their opinion it is expedient to build an addition to the clerk's office, made a report—and the ſeveral juſtices of the peace of this county being ſummoned to meet this day to receive the ſaid report; whereupon it is ordered, that the ſaid report be received and entered of record, and that Charles Little, James Wren, William Payne, and Francis Adams, or any three, be appointed to let, to the loweſt bidder, the building of the ſaid addition to the office agreeable to the plan and the repairs wanting as aforeſaid, and that they do ſuperintend the building and repairing of the ſame.

A Copy.

Teſt.

William Moſs, C. F. C.

February 10. d7t

In conformity to the within order of court, we will, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on MONDAY the 17th inſtant, let to the loweſt bidder,

THE building of the addition to the clerk's office, and the repairs to be made on the public buildings—The addition to be built of bricks and covered with ſlate; a plan of which is lodged with Colonel *James Wren*, for the inſpection of thoſe who wiſh to become undertakers: he has alſo a memorandum of the repairs that are to be made to the other buildings.

Charles Little,
James Wren,
Wm. Payne.

February 10. d7t

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, ſituated on the north ſide of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are incloſed. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe 24 feet by 18, two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, ſtable, and cow-houſe, with a good garden. The land is adapted for graſs, corn, or ſmall grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or diſtiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and cloſe to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy ſituation.

A Lot of Land, on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet, in Weſt-End, not far from the ſtone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the ſtreets till called for, (now incloſed.) This lot corners on Duke and George-ſtreets, running back to Wolfe ſtreet. The improvements on ſaid lot are a two ſtory framed houſe, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake-houſe 28 feet by 12, built with brick, ſtable hip roofed, capable of containing ſix horſes, a double brick built neceſſary with a pigeon houſe on the top, all well finiſhed and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in ſhort there is every conveniency fit for a genteel family:

ALSO,

I will ſell my Right, on the lower end of Prince ſtreet, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living at Weſt-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 2awtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1ſt. Containing directions how to roaſt, boil and dreſs to perfection, every thing neceſſary to be ſent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies Gravies, Sauces, Haſhes, Fricaſſees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preſerving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this ſubject more complete than the above. It is alſo the moſt modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was publiſhed in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many ſuperfluous diſhes, and ſubſtituting others more uſeful.

December 20. d

FOR SALE,

An elegant three ſtory Brick Houſe, on the corner of King and Columbus ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the ſubſcriber in the City of Waſhington.

Nicholas Voſs.

February 10. law

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber deſirous of diſpoſing of his diſtant property, ſo as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for ſale the following lands and negroes, at prices ſo reduced as to claim the attention of perſons wiſhing to inveſt money in ſuch property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved ſeat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly oppoſite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the reſt in cultivation, and pleaſure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a conſiderable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of graſs, ſmall grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will atteſt. The houſe and offices are of brick, and on a large and handſome ſcale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taſte and well planted with the choiceſt fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with foreſt trees and ſhrubs of almoſt every deſcription.—There is on the eſtate adjoining the river, a griſt-mill built of free ſtone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of ſtones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country cuſtom, is well ſituated for merchant buſineſs, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all neceſſary out houſes, for either convenience or luxury, ſuch as ice-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, offices, &c. &c. With all theſe advantages and expenſive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are alſo ſome valuable fiſheries, and quarries of free ſtone on this eſtate.

Alſo, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, ſmall grain, &c. the reſidue is in wood, ſurrounding a height, which furniſhes a beautiful ſcite for building.

Alſo, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court houſe, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has ſeveral tenants on it.

Alſo, a tract of land in Weſtmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thouſand acres, on which there are alſo ſeveral tenants. Theſe two laſt mentioned tracts of land will be ſold in ſmall tenements, or in entire tracts, as may beſt ſuit the wiſhes of purchaſers.

Alſo, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling houſe, ſtore and tobacco inſpection ware houſe. Few ſituations combine more advantages, it being an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, ferry and tavern, the two firſt of which are at preſent kept there. The houſes have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the ſituation abounds in fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl.

Alſo, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far diſtant from the laſt mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is ſubſtantial and entire, and the ſituation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extenſive cuſtom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Alſo, ſeveral Lots and Houſes in the town of Frederickſburgh.

Likewiſe, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, ſizes and deſcription. A ſale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of theſe Negroes are at preſent attached to the Chatham eſtate, the purchaſer of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as ſtock of every deſcription.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the diſtrict of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the ſubſcriber unable to attend to property ſo diſtant, is anxious to convert it into ſtock.

He will alſo *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth eſtate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles diſtant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Waſhington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. law

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſentries, diarrhœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furnitore and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof viale, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms or eaſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A veſſel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate diſpatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouſe, New York;

Prime Beef and Pork—alſo ſouthern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,

3000 buſhels of Coarſe and Fine Liverpool Salt,
Suffolk Tar,
Pork in barrels.

Wm. I. Hall.

Feb. 12. d3t-eo3t

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Muſcovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 caſks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as uſual,
Mandeville & Jamieſon.

February 12. d

FOR SALE

1000 buſhels Liverpool Fine Salt,
1500 do. St. Ubes.—

Wm. Hodgſon.

Feb. 12. d

NOTICE.

THE Members of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, of Alexandria, are hereby notified that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at *Gadſby's* tavern, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at half paſt 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Society will move in proceſſion preciſely at 12 o'clock, to the Epiſcopal Church, where an ORATION will be delivered by one of its members, *Charles T. Mercer*, Eſquire.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, *Secretary.*

February 12. d3t

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his ſtore to king-ſtreet, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's*, *where he hath for ſale an extenſive aſſortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of English & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ſhip *Sheperdeſs*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

—among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savary do. Bruſſel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Alſo, Rye Graſs, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Graſs, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniſeed Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Muſtard, Split Pease, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and beſt Pruning Knives On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all ſizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo,

An elegant aſſortment of cut and plain Glaſs, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewiſe keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Aſh, Segars, beſt Rappee Snuff, chewing and ſmoaking Tobacco.

Alſo for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatiſe on Gardening.

February 17. d1w. law1M

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubscriber (living in Loudon county, Virginia) about the 7th of October, 1805, a Negro Woman by the name of CHARLOTTE, a low and well ſet wench, about the age of 24 years, has large white and full eyes and very thick lips, with a mouth of vaſt capacity; but, what I ſuppoſe to be the moſt remarkable, and by which ſhe may be eaſily known, is a large bare place on the back part of her head. I deem it unneceſſary to mention her clothing, as the length of time which ſhe has been abſent has given her an opportunity of changing them.

I will give the above reward to any perſon or perſons, who will either deliver her to me, or confine her in any goal, ſo that I get her again, and all reaſonable charges I will alſo pay.

Nicholas Grimes,

Near Mr. Wm. Hummer's Tavern.

January 27. 1aw3t

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.